

## ABSTRACT

An infectious clone based on the genome of a wild-type RNA virus is produced by the process of providing a host cell not susceptible to infection by the wild-type RNA virus, providing a recombinant nucleic acid based on the genome of the wild-type RNA virus, transfecting the host cell with the recombinant nucleic acid and selecting for infectious clones. The recombinant nucleic acid comprises at least one full-length DNA copy or *in vitro*-transcribed RNA copy or a derivative of either. The infectious clones can be used in single or dual purpose vaccines and in viral vector vaccines.

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